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it has maintained itself for many years, is still flourishing, and must be looked upon as thoroughly established.

CHARLES B. GRAVES, M.D.

Note on the Genus Henrya. I find that American botanists (Asa Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. xxi. 406; J. Donnell Smith, Bot. Gaz. xvi. 198, and J. N. Rose in litt.), are all in favor of restoring *Henrya,* Nees (*Acanthaceæ*) and they ought to know best; therefore my *Henrya angustissima,* in Journ. Linn. Soc. xxvi. 111, and Hooker's *Icones,* t. 1971, must have a new name. I propose calling it *Neohenrya angustissima.*

W. BOTTING HEMSLEY.

KEW, Jan. 16, 1892.

Index to Recent Literature Relating to American Botany.

Acalypha Virginica. A Goiran. (Bull. Soc. Bot. Ital. i. 52, 1892). Reported as introduced along the Adige in northern Italy.

Additional Evidence on the Communicability of Peach Yellows aud Peach Rosette. E. F. Smith. (U. S. Depart. Agric., Div. of Veg. Path. Bull. I., profusely illustrated).

Brasilianische Nutzpflantzen. Theo. Peckolt. (Pharm. Rundsch. ix. 219-222, x. 34).

Canadian Hepaticæ, named by W. H. Pearson, of Manchester, collected and distributed by John Macoun, 1891.

This distribution completes the Bryophyta and includes 116 specimens, accompanied by a printed list containing descriptions of two new species, with illustrations. It has been a great deal of work to get out these valuable sets of mosses and hepatics, and much credit is due for its accomplishment in so short a time. We are informed that a few remaining sets of the mosses will be sold at six dollars a hundred. E. G. B.

Carnation Rust—The. (Gard. & For. v. 18).

Note and illustrations of *Uromyces caryophyllinus.*

Copernicia cerifera. Thomas Morong. (Bull. Pharm. Jan. 1892, reprint).

An interesting account of the Paraguayan Palma negra and the many uses it is put to by the natives, its great hardness and durability, and the well-known " Carnaüba wax " that is obtained from its leaves and berries. Dr. Morong also alludes to other species locally known as Palma blanco and Palma colorado.

Dew Berries—The. L. H. Bailey. (Cornell Univ. Agr. Ex. Station Bull. 34, 376).

Rubus Canadensis, *R. hispidus* and *R. trivialis* and their cultivated forms are described and figured.

Echinocereus Leonensis. (Monatschrift für Kakteenkunde, i. 66).

A description of the plant from Monterey, with illustration.

Echinocereus pectinatus, var. *robustus.* L. Wittmack. (Gartenflora, xxxix. 513, 514, t. 1331).

El Chicaldte (*Argemone Mexicana*). (El Estudio, iv. 23).

Epidendrum Godseffianum, Rolfe. (Gard. Chron. xi. 136).

Flora of Fulton County, Ill.—Collecting List for 1892. H. S. Pepoon. (Lewiston, Ill.).

Flora of Western North Carolina and Contiguous Territory. John K. Small and A. A. Heller. (Mem. Torr. Bot. Club iii. 1-39. Issued Feb. 20th, 1892. Price 50 cents).

This is an account of a very successful collecting expedition made last summer. The following plants are described as new: *Thalictrum macrostylum* (*T. Cornuti*, var. *macrostylum*, Shuttlw., in dist. of Rugel's plants), and *Smilax rotundifolia*, var. *crenulata.* The rare *Verbena riparia*, Raf., was found at two stations, and *Asarum Virginicum*, var. *grandiflorum*, Michx., on Wilson's creek. In addition to these the following are apparently here first reported from south of Virginia: *Thalictrum purpurascens*, *Papaver somniferum*, *Arenaria Grœnlandica*, *Viburnum cassinoides*, *Lonicera Japonica*, *Osmorhiza longistylis*, *Ligustrum vulgare*, *Veronica Anagallis*, *Euphorbia marginata* and *Eatonia Dudleyi.*

The account is supplemented by an enumeration of the flowering plants and ferns collected, and by a list of the mosses by Mr. Small.

Fontinalis.—Tableau méthodique et Clef dichotomique du Genre. J. Cardot. (Revue Bryologique xviii. 81-86, 1891, reprinted).

This is a preliminary key to the long promised revision of the genus, and includes thirty-two species, several American ones being divided and only one, *F. mollis*, Mueller, being unknown to the author. E. G. B.

Grasses of the Southwest. Geo. Vasey. (U. S. Depart. Agric. Division of Bot. Bull. No. 12).

Bulletin No. 12 is Part II. of Dr. Vasey's valuable work on the grasses of the desert region of Western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California.

The fifty species figured are: *Elionurus tripsacoides, Hilaria rigida, Paspalum distichum, P. lividum, P. pubiflorum, Phalaris intermedia*, var. *angusta, Aristida purpurea, Stipa pennata, S. Scribneri, Oryzopsis membranacea, O. fimbriata, Muhlenbergia Buckleyana, M. Neo-Mexicana, M. Schaffneri, M. depauperata, Lycurus phleoides, Sporobolus argutus, S. Buckleyii, S. interruptus, S. tricholepis, S. Wrightii, Trisetum Hallii, T. interruptum, Chloris Swartziana, Trichloris pluriflora, T. verticillata, Schedonardus Texanus, Pappophorum apertum, P. Wrightii, Cottea pappophoroides, Scleropogon Karwinskianus, Munroa squarrosa, Triodia acuminata, T. albescens, T. eragrostoides, T. grandiflora, T. Nealleyi, P. pulchella, T. stricta, T. Texana, T. trinerviglumis, Diplachne fascicularis, D. imbricata, D. Reverchoni, D. rigida, D. viscida, Eragrostis curtipedicellata, E. lugens, E. oxylepis, E. Purshii* and *Elymus Sitanion.*

The plates are very beautiful, the detail work being especially fine. Dr. Vasey will shortly publish another volume, "Grasses of the Pacific Coast."

Hepaticæ Americanæ. Prepared by L. M. Underwood and O. F. Cook, 1891.

We have received decades XI. and XII. of this fine series of exsiccatæ, including species from Mexico collected by Pringle; Florida and Georgia, Underwood; Louisiana, Langlois; Connecticut and New Hampshire, Evans; Washington, Piper; and California, by Miss Ida Teed. The following genera are represented: *Aneura, Calypogeia, Dumortiera, Fimbriaria, Fossombronia, Frullania, Jungermania, Kantia, Liochlæna, Pallavicinia, Plagiochila, Porella* and *Radula.* E. G. B.

Hepaticæ—An Arrangement of the Genera of. By A. W. Evans. (Trans. of the Conn. Acad. Vol. iii. 1892 reprint).

This pamphlet will prove an excellent guide for the arrangement of a large herbarium, and a valuable index to the synonymy of the genera. It follows strictly the laws of priority and contains an index of names and synonyms, as well as references to the original place of publication. To the valuable library and kind assistance of Prof. D. C. Eaton, the author makes due acknowledgment. E. G. B.

Il Black-rot sulle Viti presso Firenze. U. Martelli. (Nuovo. Gior. Bot. Ital. xxiii. No. 4, reprint).

Observations on *Physalospora Bidwelli,* Sacc. in Italy.

Masdevallia Shuttleworthii. G. Sommer. (Gartenflora, xxxix. 457, t. 1329).

Mosses—Some New Species from the Pribylov Islands, Behring Sea. Collected by Jas. M. Macoun. N. C. Kindberg. (Ottawa Naturalist v. 179, Jan. 1892, reprinted).

Three new species and two new varieties are described : *Ceratodon heterophyllus, Didymodon Baden–Powellii, Webera canaliculata,* var. *microcarpa, Bryum Froudei* and *Polytrichum alpinum,* var. *microdontium.* The reprint has been distributed with two names corrected, but the names as printed will have to stand, even though the author may have wished it otherwise.

Mosses from Behring Sea, collected by Jas. M. Macoun. N. C. Kindberg. (Ottawa Naturalist, v. 195, 1892).

Four new species are described : *Dicranoweisia obliqua, Dicranella polaris, D. cerviculata* and *Barbula subcuneifolia.*

E. G. B.

New or Little-Known Plants. C. S. Sargent. (Gard. & For. v. 52, illustrated).

A description of *Smilax Pseudo-China* and remarks on its adaptability as a garden plant.

Night-Flowering Cacti. (Gard. xli. 102, illustrated).

Descriptions of *Cereus Lemairi, C. grandiflorus, C. Macdonaldiæ, C. nycticalus, C. Napoleonis, C. fulgidus, C. triangularis, C. coccineus* and *C. rostratus,* cultivated at Kew.

Notes on the Cone-Bearers of Northwest America—I. J. G. Lemmon. (Gard. & For. v. 64).

Pinus Californica, Loiseleur, in Nouveau Duhamel (1816 in part, excluding characters of the seeds), *P. tuberculata,* D. Don, in Trans. Linn. Soc. 1837, *P. radiata,* D. Don, same date, and *P. insignis,* Douglas, in London Arboretum, 1844, are, according to the author, the synonymy of the Monterey pine. The editor of Garden and Forest admits the possibility of Loiseleur's plant being the species now commonly known as *Pinus insignis,* but excludes the name on the basis that the description of the seeds is faulty and adopts the next oldest specific name, *P. tuberculata,* Don.

Notes on Pollination. Alice Carter. (Bot. Gaz. xvii. 19).

Notes on Trees on the Grounds of McGill University. Sir William Dawson. (Canadian Rec. Sci. iv. 407).

On the Relation of Certain Fall to Spring Blossoming Plants. Aug. F. Foerste. (Bot. Gaz. xvii. i.)

Our Trees. John Robinson. (Publ. by the Essex Inst., Salem, Mass., 1891).

A collection of popular essays on the trees, both native and cultivated, of Salem and its immediate neighborhood. These articles written for the Salem Gazette and now brought together in book form, show a good deal of originality in collecting and putting together a mass of historical facts of local interest.

Patterson's Numbered Check-List of North American Plants, North of Mexico. H. N. Patterson. (Large 8vo. pp. 158, Oquawka, Jan., 1892).

This most useful catalogue of North American Plants was advertised in our last number, but it is desirable to place its publication on more permanent record. The number of species and varieties of Flowering Plants, Ferns and Fern-allies indicated by this list is 12,794, the number of species being 10,706. It has evidently been prepared with much care and is beautifully printed. It is by no means complete, however, as will be very apparent from the statement that there are at least twenty-five additional species and varieties of Ranunculaceæ in addition to the two hundred and thirty-four listed, a considerable number of them published, it should be said, after Mr. Patterson's manuscript went to press. The value of the work is enhanced by a capital index. N. L. B.

Plant-Bearing Deposits of the American Trias—The. L. F. Ward. (Reprint Bull. Geol. Soc. Am. iii. 23-31).

The author divides the plant-bearing Trias of America into four different areas, viz: Connecticut Valley, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and Western. One hundred and nineteen species have been named, of which only thirty-four are common to two or more of the areas. The number of species common to the several basins are arranged in tabular form, so that the distribution may be seen at a glance. From it we may learn that the only two species which occur in both the eastern and western areas are *Cheirolepis Münsteri* and *Palissya Braunii.* There is also a table showing the percentage of common forms to the total number of forms in each area. The article ends with an attempt to correlate the American and foreign strata and the result is such as to show the importance of palæobotany in this connection. A complete list of the American Triassic species would not have made the article unwieldy, and while the author's object is accomplished without such a list, its addition would have been both of interest and value.

A. H.

Physalis, or Husk Tomato. (Cornell Univ. Agric. Ex. St. Bull xxxvii, 381).

Descriptions and figures of *Physalis pubescens, P. Peruviana, P. capsicifolia* and *Solanum muricatum.*

Principles and Methods of Geologic Correlation by Means of Fossil Plants. L. F. Ward. (Reprint Am. Geol. ix. 35-47).

The importance which palæobotany has assumed in the determination of the age of strata is dwelt upon. The author cites as an illustration the clays of Gay Head, Mass., which had been announced by stratigraphical geologists at one time or another to belong to the Miocene, Pliocene and even Quarternary age. Recent discoveries of fossil plants, however, show that at least a part of the strata are undoubtedly Cretaceous, as many of the leaves are identical with those from the Amboy Clays of New Jersey. The author incidentally raps the botanists, who, he says, are so accustomed to have the entire structure of a plant for study that they have no patience with the mere fragments upon which the palæobotanist often has to rely for determination. He claims that the necessary close study of these fragments has so sharpened the powers of observation in the latter that they are now able to act the part of teacher to the botanists. Thus he quotes the fact that the generic importance of nervation in leaves was first discovered by the study of fossil types, whereas the botanist frequently concerns himself so entirely with the mere form of the leaf that his figures and descriptions are frequently of no value to the palæobotanist. Another point, and an important one from the geological standpoint, is that the correct determination of a genus is of small importance compared to the exact description and portrayal of the specimen, the vital point being that these shall be so exact that there shall be no doubt as to the identity of a type wherever it may again be found. These criticisms might well be carefully considered by all who are engaged in descriptive work.

In describing the methods which should guide in the study of geologic correlation by means of fossil plants, a plea is made for as wide a comparison as possible with foreign forms, which are frequently transitional, and thus avoid such an error as was made in the case of our Laramie flora. The importance of tabulating the species of plants common to separate areas of supposed identical strata is urged and such a table of distribution is given for the plants in the Triassic areas of the United States.

A. H.

Silva of North America, Vol. III. Anacardiaceæ—Leguminosæ. Charles Sprague Sargent. (4to. pp. 141, Plates XCVIII-CXLVII).

The trees described and illustrated in this volume of the Silva are as follows: *Cotinus Americanus*, *Rhus Metopium*, *Rhus typhina*, *Rhus copallina*, *Rhus vernix*, L. (*R. venenata*, DC.), *Rhus integrifolia*, *Eysenhardtia orthocarpa*, *Dalea spinosa*, *Robinia Pseudacacia*, *R. Neo-Mexicana*, *R. viscosa*, *Olneya Tesota*, *Ichthyomethia piscipula*, *Cladrastis lutea*, *Sophora secundiflora*, *S. affinis*, *Gymnocladus dioicus*, *Gleditsia triacanthos*, *G. aquatica*, *Cercidium floridum*, *C. Torreyanum*, *Parkinsonia aculeata*, *P. microphylla*, *Cercis Canadensis*, *C. Texensis*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *P. pubescens*, *Leucæna glauca*, *L. pulverulenta*, *Acacia Farnesiana*, *A. Wrightii*, *A. Greggii*, *Lysiloma latisiliqua*, *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati*, *P. brevifolium* and *P. flexicaule*.

Rhipsalis Regnellii, n. sp. G. A. Lindberg. (Gartenflora, xxxix. 118-124, figs. 31, 32.)

Some Observations on the Bahamas and Jamaica. J. R. Rothrock. (Proc. Am. Philos. Soc. xxix. 145, reprint).

The Aspect of Trees in Winter. (Gard. and For. v. 50.)

With illustration of a branch of *Quercus tinctoria.*

The Comparative Morphology of the Fungi. James Ellis Humphrey. (Am. Nat. xxv. 1055).

The Bearberry in Central Nebraska. Ch. E. Bessey. (Am. Nat. xxv. 1030).

Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi is reported from the basin of the Long River, Custer County.

The Effect of Mechanical Movement upon the Growth of Certain Flower Organisms. H. L. Russell. (Bot. Gaz. xvii. 8).

The Future of Systematic Botany. John M. Coulter. (Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci. xl. 1891, reprint).

Thrinax Morrisii. Wendl. (Gardn. Chron. xi. 104, with illustrations.

The description of a new palm from Anguilla, W. I.

Ueber einige Lobeliaceen des Wiener Herbariums. A. Zahlbruckner. (Annalen K. K. Nat. Hist. Hof. Mus. Wien. vi. Nos. 3 and 4, 1891 reprint).

Five new species of *Centropogon* from Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, are described as well as five new species of the genus *Siphocampylus.* *Synphoranthera polystachya,* Boj. Mss., is published for the first time.

What is a Diatom? Charles F. Cox. (Jour. N. Y. Mic. Society, viii. 1-28).

This a most entertaining and instructive paper. The author does not claim to have settled the question propounded, but he has certainly added materially to the sum total of our knowledge upon the subject. He shows that a study of these interesting organisms, so low down in the scale of life, brings before us most of the leading problems in biology.

The structure and life-history of the diatoms, together with the reason for assigning them to the vegetable kingdom, are ably discussed, as are also the different theories which have been framed to account for their power of motion.

Incidentally the writer pays a tribute to the diatomists who, despite the ridicule often encountered, have labored so untiringly at the markings of diatoms. Their constant demand for better lenses has led to the great improvements in objectives which have been made during the past few years, and has resulted in the production of these wonderful lenses which have proved of such great value to the biologist and rendered practicable the whole science of bacteriology.

C. H. K.

Wheat Rust : Is the Infection Local or General in Origin ? H. L. Bolley. (Agric. Sci. v. 259).

Your Weeds and Your Neighbors. C. F. Milspaugh. (West Va. Agri. Ex. Sta. ii. 121).

Proceedings of the Club.

MEETING OF FEBRUARY 9th, 1892.

The President in the Chair, and twenty-five persons present.

The following named persons were elected active members: Mr. John Cocks, Dr. Wm. C. Rives, Mrs. Sarah J. Van Sicklen and Dr. C. C. Howard.

Mr. Ganong of Harvard University was elected a corresponding member.

An amendment to the Constitution, providing for two Vice-presidents instead of one, was adopted.

Dr. T. F. Allen and Mr. Thos. Hogg were elected Vice-presidents. Professor Byron D. Halsted was elected Corresponding Secretary in place of Mr. E. P. Bicknell, who resigned that office.

The following resolution was adopted: That to promote greater uniformity and correctness in the pronunciation, orthography and nomenclature of botanical names, a committee of three be appointed having cognizance of these and kindred subjects, to be called the Literary Committee, who are requested to report their observations and suggestions pertaining thereto, as often as shall seem to them expedient.

Dr. Britton exhibited a specimen of *Lœflingia squarrosa*, collected by Mr. H. J. Webber in Nebraska, this being a station for the plant much further north than any hitherto reported.

Judge Brown described an interesting collection of New York plants, accompanied by many drawings, which he had been